

## FREEDOM OF RESIDENCE AND MOVEMENT

*Freedom of Residence*

The Chinese government largely continued to enforce the household registration (*hukou*) system established in 1958.<sup>1</sup> The *hukou* system classifies Chinese citizens as either rural or urban, and confers legal rights and access to public services based on the classification.<sup>2</sup> While Chinese officials have gradually loosened restrictions resulting from the *hukou* system, it remains a “mechanism determining one’s eligibility for full citizenship, social welfare, and opportunities for social mobility.”<sup>3</sup> The *hukou* system conflicts with international human rights standards guaranteeing freedom to choose one’s residence and prohibiting discrimination on the basis of “national or social origin[,] . . . birth or other status.”<sup>4</sup>

The implementation of *hukou* regulations discriminates against rural *hukou* holders, including those who migrate to urban areas, by denying them equal access to social benefits and public services enjoyed by registered urban residents.<sup>5</sup> These benefits and services include, for example, equitable access to free education, social insurance programs, and housing funding.<sup>6</sup> Many migrant workers do not participate in social insurance or health insurance programs, reportedly because they do not expect to qualify to receive adequate benefits after paying in.<sup>7</sup> Additionally, authorities use the *hukou* system to punish parents who do not comply with family planning requirements.<sup>8</sup> [For more information on the *hukou* system and population planning policy, see Section II—Population Control.]

Following the State Council’s July 2014 opinion on *hukou* system reform,<sup>9</sup> the Chinese government took steps toward establishing a nationwide system of residence permits that would in theory give migrants and their families local resident status after meeting certain criteria.<sup>10</sup> The State Council in December 2014 released draft measures on the residence permit system, setting conditions that migrants must meet to apply for local resident status.<sup>11</sup> These conditions vary depending on the size of the locality. In towns and small cities, migrants are required to have a stable residence and to have lived in the locality for more than six months.<sup>12</sup> Large cities, however, are permitted to establish points systems whereby migrants must meet certain criteria in order to be eligible for residence permits, including having stable employment and residence, contributing to social insurance programs, and meeting educational requirements.<sup>13</sup>

The draft measures do not eliminate the difficulties many migrants face in freely choosing their places of residence and obtaining equal access to public services. The residence permit criteria are reportedly difficult for many migrant workers to meet, due to their income levels and socio-economic status.<sup>14</sup> Under the draft measures, large cities, which offer greater economic opportunity to migrant workers, maintain restrictive conditions for obtaining local resident status.<sup>15</sup> Local governments have cited the fiscal burden of providing public benefits<sup>16</sup> and “carrying capacity”<sup>17</sup> among the reasons for restrictions on migrants.

The national-level draft measures would neither delink resident status from provision of public benefits<sup>18</sup> nor would they provide

for reducing the disparity in benefits between rural and urban resident status.<sup>19</sup> Some provincial authorities, however, planned to eliminate<sup>20</sup> the distinction between rural and urban resident status.<sup>21</sup> Several provinces planned to retain the linkage between residence and benefits.<sup>22</sup> As of June 2015, 17 province-level governments had issued implementing or draft opinions outlining reforms to the *hukou* system.<sup>23</sup>

During the Commission's 2015 reporting year, Chinese central and provincial authorities began to implement an urbanization plan, passed in March 2014, under which 100 million migrants from rural areas will settle in urban areas by 2020.<sup>24</sup> The National Development and Reform Commission and 10 other agencies issued an urbanization pilot project in December 2014, selecting 2 provinces and 62 prefecture-level and county-level cities and towns<sup>25</sup> to implement its first stages before expanding it nationally.<sup>26</sup> The pilot project outlines various mechanisms for promoting rural-to-urban migration, including sharing the cost of rural-to-urban population movement, financing and investment, and reforms to rural land management,<sup>27</sup> as well as furthering *hukou* reform by revising conditions for settling in the pilot areas.<sup>28</sup>

#### *International Travel*

Chinese officials continued to deny some citizens who criticize the government, those citizens' relatives, and some ethnic minority groups their internationally recognized right to leave the country. Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which China has signed and committed to ratify, provides that "[e]veryone shall be free to leave any country . . ."<sup>29</sup> Under Article 12, countries may restrict this right, but only "to protect national security, public order" and other select public interests.<sup>30</sup> Broadly written Chinese laws provide officials the authority to block those threatening state security or whose "exit from China is not allowed" from leaving the country,<sup>31</sup> an authority which the Chinese government used to prevent government critics, rights defenders, and advocates from leaving China.<sup>32</sup>

Tibetans<sup>33</sup> and Uyghurs<sup>34</sup> reportedly continued to face restrictions on leaving China, including in obtaining passports.<sup>35</sup> According to Human Rights Watch, authorities used discriminatory "slow-track" passport application procedures in some areas with significant Tibetan and Uyghur populations to deny Tibetans and Uyghurs passports, or delay their issuance, due to their ethnic or religious minority status.<sup>36</sup> In March, officials in Ili prefecture, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), ordered residents to turn in their passports to authorities, apparently as part of a regional security crackdown that critics said violates Uyghur residents' freedom of movement.<sup>37</sup> As the Commission has observed in previous years, XUAR authorities reportedly restricted the ability of Muslims to travel abroad on pilgrimage, allowing only government-organized group travel.<sup>38</sup> Authorities in the Tibet Autonomous Region reportedly continued to impose onerous and arbitrary bureaucratic procedures on Tibetans to obstruct or prevent them from obtaining passports and traveling internationally.<sup>39</sup> [For more information on government restrictions on Uyghurs and Tibetans, see Section IV—Xinjiang and Section V—Tibet.]

Article 12 of the ICCPR also provides that “[n]o one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country.”<sup>40</sup> The Chinese government, including Hong Kong and Macau authorities,<sup>41</sup> continued to deny this right to those expressing views the government deems to be critical of the Party or government, in violation of international standards.

The Commission observed reports on the following representative cases during the 2015 reporting year:

- In October 2014, authorities in Henan province confiscated the passport of HIV/AIDS activist **Wang Qiuyun** and placed her under surveillance in Hebi city, Henan.<sup>42</sup> Wang was to participate in the UN Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women’s review of China’s compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in Geneva.<sup>43</sup>
- In March 2015, domestic security officials in Guangzhou municipality, Guangdong province, prevented lawyer **Sui Muqing** from flying to Thailand for vacation.<sup>44</sup> Authorities reportedly considered Sui a “threat to state security” and therefore stopped him from traveling.<sup>45</sup> Sui has provided legal assistance to a number of rights advocates and activists, including rights lawyer Ding Jiayi,<sup>46</sup> rights advocate Guo Feixiong,<sup>47</sup> and poet and artist Wang Zang.<sup>48</sup>
- In May 2015, public security authorities in Yibing municipality, Sichuan province, held rights advocate **Deng Chuanbin** for questioning and seized his passport, Hong Kong-Macau travel permit, and computing and communication devices.<sup>49</sup> Deng said that the authorities wanted to prevent him from flying to Geneva in June to participate in training provided by an international human rights organization.<sup>50</sup>
- In July 2015, authorities seized **Bao Zhuoxuan** (also known as Bao Mengmeng),<sup>51</sup> the 16-year-old son of detained lawyers Wang Yu and Bao Longjun,<sup>52</sup> at the Beijing Capital International Airport in Beijing municipality, as he was traveling with his father to Australia to attend high school.<sup>53</sup> Police reportedly confiscated Bao’s passport and held him in Tianjin municipality for two days before he went to stay with extended family in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.<sup>54</sup> Bao reportedly remained under strict police monitoring there.<sup>55</sup>

#### *Domestic Movement*

This past year, the Commission observed reports of Chinese authorities punishing and harassing rights advocates and their families and associates by restricting their freedom of movement. Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides that “[e]veryone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement . . . .”<sup>56</sup> Authorities heightened restrictions on freedom of movement during politically sensitive periods, including the November 2014 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Summit,<sup>57</sup> March 2015 meetings of the National People’s Congress and Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference,<sup>58</sup> and June anniversary of the

1989 Tiananmen protests.<sup>59</sup> Representative cases of restrictions on freedom of movement include:

- Authorities continued to keep prominent rights lawyer **Gao Zhisheng** in “soft detention” (*ruanjin*), an extralegal form of home confinement, after his August 2014 release from prison.<sup>60</sup> Authorities initially convicted Gao of “inciting subversion of state power” in 2006, sentencing him to three years’ imprisonment, suspended for five years.<sup>61</sup> From 2006 to 2011, however, authorities repeatedly abducted Gao and tortured him.<sup>62</sup> In 2011, a Beijing court ordered Gao to serve his original three-year sentence.<sup>63</sup> Gao’s wife reported that authorities prevented him from leaving Urumqi municipality, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, to join his family in the United States and to seek medical treatment for injuries he suffered during his imprisonment.<sup>64</sup>
- Public security authorities prevented Mongol rights advocate **Hada** from leaving Hohhot municipality, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, after releasing him from four years of extralegal detention in December 2014.<sup>65</sup> In 1996, a Hohhot court sentenced Hada to 15 years’ imprisonment for espionage and “separatism,” but upon his 2010 release from prison, authorities continued to detain him.<sup>66</sup> Authorities initially refused to issue Hada an identity card<sup>67</sup> and froze his family’s bank accounts.<sup>68</sup> Hada sought to leave China to seek medical treatment for injuries suffered under torture in prison.<sup>69</sup> Chinese authorities also denied Hada a passport, claiming his departure from China would harm national security.<sup>70</sup> [For more information on Hada, see Section II—Ethnic Minority Rights.]

## Notes to Section II—Freedom of Residence and Movement

<sup>1</sup>PRC Regulations on Household Registration [Zhonghua renmin gongheguo hukou dengji tiaoli], issued and effective 9 January 58.

<sup>2</sup>Kam Wing Chan, “Crossing the 50 Percent Population Rubicon: Can China Urbanize to Prosperity?” *Eurasian Geography and Economics*, Vol. 53, No. 1 (2012), 67.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by UN General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 66, entry into force 23 March 76, arts. 2(1), 12(1), 12(3), 26; Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted and proclaimed by UN General Assembly resolution 217A (III) of 10 December 48, arts. 2, 13(1).

<sup>5</sup>Kam Wing Chan, “Crossing the 50 Percent Population Rubicon: Can China Urbanize to Prosperity?” *Eurasian Geography and Economics*, Vol. 53, No. 1 (2012), 67.

<sup>6</sup>Zhou Tian, “Closer Look: Local Officials Have Little Love for National Hukou Reform,” *Caixin*, 25 February 15; Zhou Tian, “Henan and Heilongjiang Abolish Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Hukou Divide” [Henan heilongjiang quxiao nongye yu fei nong huji huafen], *Caixin*, 13 November 14.

<sup>7</sup>Shao Xi, “Study Finds Migrant Workers Excluded From Insurance Coverage,” *Caixin*, 13 October 14; Liyan Qi and Laurie Burkitt, “Falling Through the Cracks of China’s Health-Care System,” *Wall Street Journal*, 4 January 15.

<sup>8</sup>Stephanie Gordon, “China’s Hidden Children,” *The Diplomat*, 12 March 15; Nathan VanderKlippe, “The Ghost Children: In the Wake of China’s One-Child Policy, a Generation Is Lost,” *Globe and Mail*, 15 March 15.

<sup>9</sup>State Council, Opinion on Further Carrying Out Household Registration System Reform [Guowuyuan guanyu jinyibu tuijin huji zhidu gaige de yijian], issued 30 July 14.

<sup>10</sup>State Council Legislative Affairs Office, Measures for Management of Residence Permits (Draft for Public Comment) [Juzhuzheng guanli banfa (zhengqiu yijian gao)], issued 4 December 14.

<sup>11</sup>*Ibid.*, arts. 2, 16.

<sup>12</sup>*Ibid.*, arts. 2, 16(1).

<sup>13</sup>*Ibid.*, arts. 2, 16(4).

<sup>14</sup>Li Jinlei, “Many Places Putting Forward Opinions on Household Registration System Reform, Abolishing Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Hukou Differences” [Duo di chutai huji zhidu gaige yijian quxiao nongye fei nongye hukou qufen], *China News*, 21 November 14; Zhao Han, “Rule Change Forces Migrants’ Children Out of Beijing for School,” *Caixin*, 16 February 15; Zhou Tian, “Closer Look: Local Officials Have Little Love for National Hukou Reform,” *Caixin*, 25 February 15; Chen Lei, “Residence Permit System Reform ‘Arduous,’ This Year There Will Be Breakthrough” [Juzhuzheng zhidu gaige “jianxin” jinnian jiang you tupu], *Legal Daily*, 26 March 15.

<sup>15</sup>State Council, Opinion on Further Carrying Out Household Registration System Reform [Guowuyuan guanyu jinyibu tuijin huji zhidu gaige de yijian], issued 30 July 14, 2(6–7); State Council Legislative Affairs Office, Measures for Management of Residence Permits (Draft for Public Comment) [Juzhuzheng guanli banfa (zhengqiu yijian gao)], issued 4 December 14, arts. 2, 16; Xue Lei, “Hukou Reform—How Will 100 Million People Settle in Cities and Towns?” [Huji gaige 1 yi ren ruhe luohu chengzhen?], *Beijing Youth Daily*, 14 March 15; Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, “Managing Urbanisation in China: Migration, Land and Planning,” in *OECD Urban Policy Reviews: China 2015*, 18 April 15, 92, 107.

<sup>16</sup>Kam Wing Chan, “Paulson Policy Memorandum: Achieving Comprehensive Hukou Reform in China,” *Paulson Institute*, December 2014, 18; Liu Yichen et al., “NDRC: Tongzhou and 61 Other Areas To Pilot Points-Based Settlement” [Guojia fagaiwei: beijing tongzhou deng 62 di jiang shidian jifen luohu], *China National Radio*, 7 February 15; Chun Han Wong, “Residency Rights May No Longer Be a Pipe Dream for Beijing’s Migrant Workers,” *Wall Street Journal*, *China Real Time Report* (blog), 10 February 15; Zhou Tian, “Closer Look: Officials Have Little Love for National Hukou Reform,” *Caixin*, 25 February 15.

<sup>17</sup>See, e.g., Jiangxi Province Public Security Bureau, Implementing Opinion on Further Carrying Out Household Registration System Reform (Draft for Public Comment) [Guanyu jinyibu tuijin huji zhidu gaige de shishi yijian (zhengqiu yijian gao)], issued 12 November 14, 2(3); Qinghai Province People’s Government Implementing Opinion on Further Deepening Household Registration System Reform [Qinghai sheng renmin zhengfu guanyu jinyibu shenhua huji zhidu gaige de shishi yijian], issued and effective 27 January 15, 2(4). See also Gao Jian, “Beijing Categorized as Megacity, Plans Points-Based Settlement” [Beijing shu chaoda chengshi ni jifen luohu], *Beijing Daily*, 5 December 14; Shi Rui et al., “Gov’t Support for Beijing Firms Hiring Locals ‘Is Discrimination,’” *Caixin*, 6 April 15.

<sup>18</sup>State Council Legislative Affairs Office, Measures for Management of Residence Permits (Draft for Public Comment) [Juzhuzheng guanli banfa (zhengqiu yijian gao)], issued 4 December 14, arts. 12, 13; Chun Han Wong, “Residency Rights May No Longer Be a Pipe Dream for Beijing’s Migrant Workers,” *Wall Street Journal*, *China Real Time Report* (blog), 10 February 15.

<sup>19</sup>State Council Legislative Affairs Office, Measures for Management of Residence Permits (Draft for Public Comment) [Juzhuzheng guanli banfa (zhengqiu yijian gao)], issued 4 December 14.

<sup>20</sup>See, e.g., Heilongjiang Province People’s Government Circular on Further Carrying Out Work on Household Registration System Reform [Heilongjiang sheng renmin zhengfu guanyu jinyibu tuijin huji zhidu gaige gongzuo de tongzhi], issued 31 October 14, 2(1).

<sup>21</sup>See, e.g., Henan Province People’s Government Implementing Opinion on Deepening Household Registration System Reform [Henan sheng renmin zhengfu guanyu shenhua huji zhidu gaige de shishi yijian], issued 4 November 14, 4(15); Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region People’s Government, Implementing Opinion on Further Carrying Out Household Registration Management System Reform in the XUAR [Guanyu jinyibu tuijin wogu huji guanli zhidu gaige de

shishi yijian], issued 30 September 14, 3(8); Jilin Province People's Government Opinion on Further Carrying Out Household Registration System Reform [Jilin sheng renmin zhengfu guanyu jinyibu tuijin huji zhidu gaige de yijian], issued 21 January 15, 3(8); Shaanxi Province People's Government Opinion on Further Carrying Out Household Registration System Reform [Shanxi sheng renmin zhengfu guanyu jinyibu tuijin huji zhidu gaige de yijian], issued 19 March 15, 3(7).

<sup>22</sup> See, e.g., Henan Province People's Government Implementing Opinion on Deepening Household Registration System Reform [Henan sheng renmin zhengfu guanyu shenhua huji zhidu gaige de shishi yijian], issued 4 November 14, 4(16); Sichuan Province Implementing Plan for Further Carrying Out Household Registration System Reform [Sichuan sheng jinyibu tuijin huji zhidu gaige shishi fang'an], issued 22 November 14, 3(2.2); Shanxi Province People's Government Implementing Opinion on Further Carrying Out Household Registration System Reform [Shanxi sheng renmin zhengfu guanyu jinyibu tuijin huji zhidu gaige de shishi yijian], issued 14 January 15, 3(9). See also Zhang Wei, "7 Provinces and Municipalities To Specify Concrete Measures This Year for Launching Household Registration System Reform" [7 sheng shi mingque jinnian chutai huji gaige juti cuoshi], *Legal Daily*, 4 March 15.

<sup>23</sup> "17 Provinces Operate on Hukou System, Abolish Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Hukou Differences" [17 sheng xiang huji zhidu kaidao quxiao nongye feinongye hukou xingzhi qufen], *CCTV*, 10 June 15.

<sup>24</sup> State Council, Opinion on Further Carrying Out Household Registration System Reform [Guowuyuan guanyu jinyibu tuijin huji zhidu gaige de yijian], 30 July 14, para. 3; PRC Central People's Government, "National New-Type Urbanization Plan (2014–2020)" [Guojia xinxing chengzhenhua guihua (2014–2020 nian)], reprinted in *Xinhua*, 16 March 14; Liu Yichen et al., "NDRC: Beijing's Tongzhou and 61 Other Areas To Pilot Points-Based Settlement" [Guojia fagaiwei: beijing tongzhou deng 62 di jiang shidian jifen luohu], *China National Radio*, 7 February 15.

<sup>25</sup> National Development and Reform Commission et al., "National New-Type Urbanization Comprehensive Pilot Plan" [Guojia xinxing chengzhenhua zonghe shidian fang'an], 29 December 14, 6.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, 2.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, 3–4.

<sup>28</sup> Liu Yichen et al., "NDRC: Beijing's Tongzhou and 61 Other Areas To Pilot Points-Based Settlement" [Guojia fagaiwei: beijing tongzhou deng 62 di jiang shidian jifen luohu], *China National Radio*, 7 February 15.

<sup>29</sup> International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by UN General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 66, entry into force 23 March 76, art. 12(2).

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, art. 12(3).

<sup>31</sup> PRC Passport Law [Zhonghua renmin gongheguo huzhao fa], passed 29 April 06, effective 1 January 07, art. 13(7); PRC Exit and Entry Administration Law [Zhonghua renmin gongheguo chujing ruzhang guanli fa], issued 30 June 12, effective 1 July 13, art. 12(5–6). Article 13(7) of the PRC Passport Law holds that "[u]nder any of the following circumstances, the passport issuance departments shall not issue any passport to the applicant: . . . The competent organs of the State Council believe that his leaving China will do harm to the state security or result in serious losses to the benefits of the state." Article 12(5–6) of the PRC Exit and Entry Administration Law provides that "[u]nder any of the following circumstances, Chinese citizens are not allowed to exit China: . . . May endanger national security or interests, and are not allowed to exit China upon decision by competent departments under the State Council . . . Other circumstances in which exit from China is not allowed in accordance with laws or administrative regulations."

<sup>32</sup> See, e.g., Rights Defense Network, "Li Xiaoling of Zhuhai, Guangdong, Restricted From Leaving Country, Rule by Law Becomes Decoration" [Guangdong zhuhai li xiaoling bei xianzhi chujing, yifa zhiguo cheng baishel], 26 October 14; Rights Defense Network, "Lawyer Cheng Hai Prevented From Leaving Country" [Cheng hai lushi bei jinzhi chujing], 18 November 14; "Women's Rights Advocate Guo Jing Forbidden To Travel Abroad, Five Women's Rights Advocates Demand Dismissal of Their Case" [Nuquanzhe guo jing bei jin chujing luyou 5 nuquan yaoqiu che an], *Radio Free Asia*, 26 May 15.

<sup>33</sup> See, e.g., "Popular Tibetan Village Leader Is Killed in Detention in Driru," *Radio Free Asia*, 15 December 14; Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy, "Two Monks Detained, Many Others Beaten and Detained in Ngaba," 29 December 14; "Tibetan Monks, Nuns Are Denied Passports in Serthar," *Radio Free Asia*, 16 January 15; "Self-Immolation to Death Protest in Security Heavy Ngaba," *Voice of America*, 9 March 15.

<sup>34</sup> See, e.g., "Hotan County Local Officials Think of 'Investigation Form for Those Leaving the Country'" [Xoten nahiyesining "chetelge chiqqughuchilarni tekshurush jedweli"ge yerlik emeldarlar piker qildi], *Radio Free Asia*, 15 December 14; "Uyghurs Face Seizure of Land, Personal Property Under Tough New Rules," *Radio Free Asia*, 17 December 14; Michael Martina, "China Investigates 32 for Graft Linked to Xinjiang Muslim Pilgrims," *Reuters*, 15 January 15.

<sup>35</sup> Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, "Country Report on Human Rights Practices—2013, China (Includes Tibet, Hong Kong and Macau)," 27 February 14, 41; "Mainland Tibetans' Passports Confiscated for 3 Years So Far" [Daluzangren huzhao quanmin bei moshou zhijin 3 nian], *Radio Free Asia*, 20 March 15; "China Denying Passports To Restrict Critics, Minorities," *Associated Press*, reprinted in *New York Times*, 20 May 15.

<sup>36</sup> Human Rights Watch, "One Passport, Two Systems: China's Restrictions on Foreign Travel by Tibetans and Others," July 2015, 1–3, 8, 11–13.

<sup>37</sup> Emma Graham-Harrison, "Chinese Police Order Yining Residents To Hand in Passports in Latest Crackdown," *Guardian*, 13 May 15; Edward Wong, "Chinese Police Order Residents in a Xinjiang Prefecture To Turn in Passports," *New York Times*, 14 May 15.

<sup>38</sup>Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Regulations on Religious Affairs [Xinjiang weiwu'er zizhiqu zongjiao shiwu tiaoli], issued 28 November 14, effective 1 January 15, art. 35; "China Punishes Officials for Abuses in Arranging Pilgrimages," Associated Press, reprinted in New York Times, 15 January 15.

<sup>39</sup>Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy, "Discriminatory Chinese Passport Regulations Violate Tibetans' Right To Travel," 5 May 15.

<sup>40</sup>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by UN General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 66, entry into force 23 March 76, art. 12(4).

<sup>41</sup>See, e.g., Lai Ying-kit, "Four More Occupy Student Protesters 'Barred From Entering Mainland China,'" South China Morning Post, 17 November 14; William Wan and Kris Cheng Lok-chit, "Hong Kong Protesters Denied Entry Into China," Washington Post, 24 November 14; Tony Cheung and Elizabeth Cheung, "Mainland Travel Ban on Protesters Is 'Burning Bridges' With Hong Kong Youth," South China Morning Post, 11 December 14; "Scholarism's Tiffany Chin Sze-man Refused Entry to Kunming, Returned to Hong Kong. Another Member Wong Wai-kei Refused Entry to Shenzhen" [Xuemin sichao qian siwen rujing kunming bei ju fan xianggang ling yi chengyuan huang weiji bei ju rujing shenzhen], Radio Free Asia, 19 February 15.

<sup>42</sup>Jess Macy Yu, "Chinese AIDS Activist Says She Was Kept From U.N. Conference," New York Times, Sinosphere (blog), 23 October 14; "Chinese Authorities Hold HIV Activist Ahead of World AIDS Day," Radio Free Asia, 1 December 14.

<sup>43</sup>Jess Macy Yu, "Chinese AIDS Activist Says She Was Kept From U.N. Conference," New York Times, Sinosphere (blog), 23 October 14; Simon Denyer, "China Bars AIDS Activist From Traveling Despite Talk of Ending Discrimination," Washington Post, 23 October 14.

<sup>44</sup>Civil Rights & Livelihood Watch, "News Flash: Rights Defender Lawyer Sui Muqing Again Illegally Intercepted When Leaving Country" [Kuaixun: weiquan sui muqing lushi chujing zai zao feifa lanjie], 25 March 15; "Guangzhou Lawyer Sui Muqing Again Restricted From Leaving Country, Rights Defender Guo Chunping Again 'Forced To Travel' After Release" [Guangzhou lushi sui muqing zai bei xianzhi chujing weiquan renshi guo chunping huoshi hou you "bei luyou"], Radio Free Asia, 26 March 15. For more information on Sui Muqing, see the Commission's Political Prisoner Database record 2015-00281.

<sup>45</sup>"Guangzhou Lawyer Sui Muqing Again Restricted From Leaving Country, Rights Defender Guo Chunping Again 'Forced to Travel' After Release" [Guangzhou lushi sui muqing zai bei xianzhi chujing weiquan renshi guo chunping huoshi hou you "bei luyou"], Radio Free Asia, 26 March 15.

<sup>46</sup>Jonathan Kaiman, "China Jails Four More New Citizens Movement Activists," Guardian, 18 April 14. For more information on Ding Jiayi, see the Commission's Political Prisoner Database record 2013-00307.

<sup>47</sup>"Guo Feixiong Criminally Detained Possibly Over Citizen Social Movement, Hunan Authorities Escalate Pressure on Rights Activists" [Guo feixiong bei xingju huo yin gongmin shehui yundong hunan dangju daya weiquan renshi xingdong shengji], Radio Free Asia, 18 August 13. For more information on Guo Feixiong, see the Commission's Political Prisoner Database record 2005-00143.

<sup>48</sup>Tom Phillips, "Chinese Poet Faces Jail for Possession of Umbrella," Telegraph, 7 October 14. For more information on Wang Zang, see the Commission's Political Prisoner Database record 2014-00420.

<sup>49</sup>Rights Defense Network, "Sichuan's Deng Chuanbin, Because of Participating in International Rights Organization's Rights Knowledge Training, Illegally Summoned, Passport, HK-Macau Travel Permit, Communications Equipment Confiscated" [Sichuan deng chuanbin yin canjia guoji renquan jigou zhuban de renquan zhishi peixun zao feifa chuanhuan huzhao, gang'ao tongxingzheng, tongxun shebei bei kou], 8 June 15.

<sup>50</sup>Deng Chuanbin, "Activist Interrogated and Prevented From Attending Human Rights Training in Geneva," China Change, 11 June 15.

<sup>51</sup>"Seized or Summoned Lawyers and Citizens Increase to 234 People" [Bei daizhou huochuanhuan de lushi ji gongmin zeng zhi 234 ren], Radio Free Asia, 17 July 15.

<sup>52</sup>For more information, see the Commission's Political Prisoner Database records 2015-00252 on Wang Yu and 2015-00253 on Bao Longjun.

<sup>53</sup>Philip Wen, "Teen Bound for Melbourne School Stranded After Chinese Authorities Arrest Parents," The Age, 2 August 15; "New Trend in China's Oppression of Lawyers, Using 'Endangering State Security' To Prevent Children From Leaving the Country" [Zhongguo daya lushi xian xin dongxiang yi "weihai guojia anquan" jinzhi zinu chujing], Radio Free Asia, 4 August 15.

<sup>54</sup>Philip Wen, "Teen Bound for Melbourne School Stranded After Chinese Authorities Arrest Parents," The Age, 2 August 15.

<sup>55</sup>Ibid.

<sup>56</sup>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by UN General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 66, entry into force 23 March 76, art. 12(1).

<sup>57</sup>See, e.g., "APEC Restrictions 'Worse Than Prison': China Dissident," Agence France-Presse, reprinted in Global Post, 7 November 14; Rights Defense Network, "APEC Convened, Tianjin's Zhang Lanying, First Person To Publicly Resign from CCP, in Soft Detention" [APEC zhaokai, tianjin gongkai tuidang diyiren zhang lanying bei ruanjin], 8 November 14; Rights Defense Network, "Beijing APEC Begins, Tiananmen Busy Seizing Petitioners" [Beijing APEC kaihui, tiananmen mangzhe zhua fangmin], 10 November 14; Rights Defense Network, "Beijing Petitioner Ge Zhihui Held at Home in Soft Detention for 10 Days Because of APEC Convening" [Beijing fangmin ge zhihui yin APEC zhaokai yi bei ruanjin jiazhong 10 tian], 12 November 14.

<sup>58</sup>See, e.g., "On Eve of Two Sessions, 5,000 People Gather at Letters and Calls Bureau, in Beijing Clearances, Petitioners From Across China Again Met With Forceful Stability Maintenance" [Lianghui qianxi 5000 ren ju xinfang ju hanyuan beijing qingchang gedi fangmin zai zao qianglei weiwu], Radio Free Asia, 2 March 15; Rights Defense Network, "Two Sessions Stability Maintenance: Beijing Forced Demolition Victim Ge Zhihui Held by Police in Soft Detention at

Home” [Lianghui weiwen: beijing baoli qiangchai shouhai ren ge zhihui bei jingcha ruanjin jiazhong], 4 March 15.

<sup>59</sup>See, e.g., “Guo Chunping Sent Back for ‘June 4’ Post Online, Su Changlan Asked To Write ‘Repentance Letter’ in Prison” [Guo chunping yin fa “liu si” wang tie bei qianfan su changlan yu zhong bei yaoqiu xie “huiguo shu”], Radio Free Asia, 26 May 15; “As 26th Anniversary of ‘June 4’ Approaches, Tiananmen Mothers Closely Watched by Police” [Beijing “liu si” 26 zhounian linjin tiananmen muqin bei gong’an kanshou], Radio Free Asia, 26 May 15.

<sup>60</sup>“RFA Exclusive: Gao Zhisheng Out of Prison for 5 Months Still Under Soft Detention” [RFA dujia: gao zhisheng chuyu wu ge yue reng zao ruanjin], Radio Free Asia, 8 January 15; “Geng He: Gao Zhisheng’s Health Is Starting To Recover; He Still Has Self-Confidence and Is Optimistic” [Geng he: gao zhisheng shenti kaishi huifu reng baochi zixin leguan], Radio Free Asia, 9 February 15. For more information on Gao Zhisheng, see the Commission’s Political Prisoner Database record 2005-00291.

<sup>61</sup>“Beijing Court Withdraws Probation on Ex-Lawyer,” Xinhua, reprinted in China Internet Information Center, 16 December 11.

<sup>62</sup>Charles Hutzler, “AP Exclusive: Missing Chinese Lawyer Told of Abuse,” Associated Press, reprinted in ChinaAid, 10 January 11.

<sup>63</sup>“Beijing Court Withdraws Probation on Ex-Lawyer,” Xinhua, reprinted in China Internet Information Center, 16 December 11.

<sup>64</sup>“Press Statement by Wife of Gao Zhisheng, on 9/8/2014,” China Change, 12 September 14; Julie Makinen, “In China, Human Rights Lawyer Leaves Prison, but Has No Freedom,” Los Angeles Times, 12 September 14.

<sup>65</sup>“Mongolian Dissident Calls for Help To Leave China With Family,” Radio Free Asia, 17 December 14; “Officials Delay Issuance of Identity Card, Hada Claims He Is Under De Facto Soft Detention” [Dangju tuoyan bu fa shenfenzheng hada zhi bianxiang ruanjin], Radio Free Asia, 30 January 15. For more information on Hada, see the Commission’s Political Prisoner Database record 2004-02045.

<sup>66</sup>“Mongolian Dissident Calls for Help To Leave China With Family,” Radio Free Asia, 17 December 14.

<sup>67</sup>“Officials Delay Issuance of Identity Card, Hada Claims He Is Under De Facto Soft Detention” [Dangju tuoyan bu fa shenfenzheng hada zhi bianxiang ruanjin], Radio Free Asia, 30 January 15.

<sup>68</sup>“Mongolian Dissident Hada Denied ID Card, Bank Account After Interview,” Radio Free Asia, 23 January 15.

<sup>69</sup>Southern Mongolian Human Rights Information Center, “Hada, Discharged From ‘Black Jail,’ But Not Free,” 10 December 14; Southern Mongolian Human Rights Information Center, “Video Statements by Hada and Xinna,” 14 December 14; “Hada Is Issued Identity Card and Plans To Apply for Passport in Order To Go Abroad, Donations From Overseas Are Again Frozen by Authorities” [Hada huo fa shenfenzheng jiang shenqing chuguo huzhao jingwai juankuan zai bei dangju dongjie], Radio Free Asia, 26 March 15; “China Denies Ethnic Mongolian Dissident a Passport To Seek Medical Help,” Radio Free Asia, 30 April 15.

<sup>70</sup>“China Denies Ethnic Mongolian Dissident a Passport To Seek Medical Help,” Radio Free Asia, 30 April 15.